

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

We learn that General McClellan has issued a stringent order against officers and men leaving their camps, without written permission from superior officers, and that he has appointed Colonel Porter provost marshal of this city.

Mr. Potter, chairman of the select committee of the House of Representatives, stated yesterday, in his partial report, that a considerable number of the clerks in the Department have refused to take the oath of allegiance, and yet, though this fact was known, they have not been removed from office.

Ex-Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has accepted the appointment of colonel of the seventy-ninth New York regiment, (Highlanders.) This appointment will be gratifying to the friends of the Union. From the day of the President's election, he has been an uncompromising opposer of secession, and his great military abilities have not been summoned to the support of the Government too soon.

In reference to the complaint of the New York Tribune, that there are fifty West Point graduates in that city, who have not offered their services to the country, a correspondent notices the case of one, whose services, offered in any capacity, have not yet been accepted, although he is endorsed by the highest officers in the army, including General Scott.

"DEAR BOUGHT."—It was in these words that Jeff Davis, in a dispatch to his wife on the evening of July 21, characterized his victory, such as it was, of that day. The Confederates admit a loss of fifteen hundred killed and wounded, being double that suffered by our troops. Their real loss is believed greatly to exceed fifteen hundred.

The Southern leaders, instead of gaining confidence from this battle, must be disheartened by it, whatever delusions they may impose upon the ignorant masses whom they control. They are thoroughly cured of the delusion that Northern troops will not fight.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—The House has displayed a noble courage and patriotism, in providing a revenue, in addition to that from the custom-houses, of thirty millions, two-thirds by direct taxes and one-third by taxes of excise upon incomes, &c.

The rule by which direct taxes are apportioned among the States, is fixed by the Constitution, and depends upon representative members. It is, therefore, open to the objection that it works unequally, as between States comparatively rich and comparatively poor. But inequality of some kind is unavoidable in taxation of whatever sort, and a direct tax has the decisive recommendation, that it will reach the revolutionized States as soon as the national authority over them is reasserted. This consideration will reconcile the country to whatever may be objectionable about it.

ORDINANCE OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE DEFINING TREASON.—Recently, in the Legislature, on motion of Mr. Garnett, the ordinance to prohibit citizens of Virginia from holding office under the United States Government was taken up.

The ordinance was amended, debated, and finally passed in the following form—yeas 58, nays 21:

1. Be it ordained, That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, shall be forever banished from this State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be so considered in all the courts of Virginia.

2. Any citizen of Virginia who may hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, he is deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, upon information by the Attorney General in any court of this Commonwealth, be confiscated to the use of the State.

3. The first section shall not be deemed applicable to any officer of the United States now out of the limits of the United States, or of the Confederate States, until after the 1st day of July, 1862.

Owing to the passage of this ordinance, six Government clerks resigned yesterday, and several more will probably resign to-day.

The Pennsylvania delegation having been called upon to suggest names, one for major general and eight for brigadier generals, as generals from that State may be wanted, are reported to have agreed unanimously upon the following list:

For Major General—Gen. McCall, formerly inspector general U. S. A., with the rank of colonel of cavalry; one of the most distinguished regular army officers serving in the Mexican war.

For Brigadier Generals—Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.; thirty-five years in service, noted for gallantry and distinguished service in the Mexican war, and the commander of a column of 15,000 men in the recent battle. Col. Andrew Porter, U. S. A.; fifteen years in the service; acting brigadier general in the recent battle; brevetted in Mexico.

Col. Wm. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; eighteen years in the service, and acting brigadier general in the recent battle.

Col. Wm. R. Montgomery, a graduate of West Point, now the colonel of a New Jersey regiment in the service.

Capt. R. H. Rush, late of the U. S. A., one of the first officers in the service whom he resigned. A class-mate of Gen. McClellan at West Point.

Col. John B. Reynolds, U. S. A., commanding the cadets at West Point; twenty years in service; brevetted on the field in Mexico.

Major Samuel Sturgis, U. S. A.; fifteen years in the service; now on duty under Gen. Lyon, in Missouri; promoted to a captain for distinguished service in the Mexican war.

Colonel or General J. W. McLean, a Pennsylvania citizen soldier.

We do not observe the name of General Patterson in this list.

The New York delegation recommended the following persons for brigadier generals: Col. Slocum, Col. J. H. Ward, Major James S. Wadsworth, Col. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Col. Blenker, Lieut. Col. Claveria A. Seward, Col. S. A. Duryee, Col. Duryee of Brooklyn, Gen. Wm. L. Vellie.

The Illinois delegation have agreed upon recommending the following as brigadier generals: Messrs. McClernand and Richardson, of the House; General S. S. Prentiss, (whose appointment has been determined upon) Colonels W. H. L. Wallace, John Palmer Ross, and Captain Grant. It is believed that the names of Captain Grant and Mr. McClernand will be sent in at an early day.

#### MILITARY HISTORY.

The Boston Journal, of July 25, publishes the first of a series of papers written in this city, under the caption of "The Administration and its Detractors," and evidently by some person having access to many of the military facts which will constitute the history of the present war. The Journal announces this series of papers in the following way:

"We call particular attention to a series of probably three letters, in explanation of the war policy of the Government, the first of which we publish to-day. They will be found very interesting at this time, and what is better, strictly reliable. It will be seen from the statements of the writer, that his relation with members of the Cabinet and other members of the Government enable him to speak intelligently upon the important topics he discusses, and to bring out much information that is new to the public mind. We can guarantee his integrity in all that he assumes to report, while the importance of his views and the ability of his arguments speak for themselves."

The first of this series of papers is dated here on Thursday, July 18, being the day following that on which the advance commenced. The writer says:

"Patterson is reputed to be heavy and slow. He was so in Mexico. He has a bad prestige. Up to Tuesday last, he was detained from advancing by positive orders. Since then he has been master of himself, and if he prove incompetent, the same true devotion to the country's interest that has hitherto kept him back will not hesitate to supersede him."

It was, of course, known here that General Patterson had been acting under the immediate orders of General Scott, and that these orders had restrained him from engaging the enemy down to a very late date. If this writer is to be relied upon, the precise date at which General Patterson was allowed liberty to act, was Tuesday, the 16th of July. According to this version, he was, at that time, merely authorized to act offensively, and not positively ordered to do so, as has been represented in some reports. Which is the true version, we do not affect to know.

This writer says further:

"But now the causes of delay are over. The armies are provided for. No necessity will exist for halts, waits, retrogrades. The magic word 'Forward' has issued from the lips of the Lieutenant General; and our brave thousands have eagerly swept onward to the great contest with the traitors to their country. How puerile, as well as base, in view of this grand advance—the evident culmination of long cherished and earnest plans, initiated at the first favorable moment—the denunciations of the Administration! What an imposing strength, an irresistible momentum, a glorious prestige, is associated with a vast army, that moves, like this one, thoroughly prepared! We shall conquer, because a caution that has had no slightest infusion of incompetence, or pusillanimity, backed up by the consummate bravery, the sense of right, and the prompt intelligence of our soldiers, has organized victory! There may be great bloodshed—there may be partial disaster; with raw troops and raw officers reverses must occasionally be anticipated. But the end will be overwhelming victory. And in that day the sterling common sense and justice of the people will mete out to a competent Administration and Commander who are devoted to their interests, the applause they merit, and visit on the heads of their detractors the retribution of contempt and scorn!"

This extract confirms the belief, that the military authorities here did not move until they considered themselves fully prepared.

The confusion of statements on this point, has resulted from confounding two things entirely distinct, viz.: the advance upon Richmond, and the fighting of this particular battle of July 21.

General Scott was notoriously opposed to the advance upon Richmond, and in that particular he had been overruled by the President. But the advance being ordered, its conduct was intrusted to the management of General Scott, and he was not restrained by superior authority, either as to attacking Bull Run at all, or as to the time of attacking it.

It is thus by separating things improperly confounded, that the country will arrive at a correct idea of the history of events, and of the proper responsibility of official persons.

That for the intended advance upon Richmond, rests upon the President and the political Administration.

That for the battle of July 21, rests upon the military authorities, who took their own time and manner, and were not interfered with, in any way or degree whatever, either by restraint, or precipitation.

A SECESSION FLAG IN NEW YORK.—Captain McVicar, of the New York Mounted Rifles, in passing down Wooster street on Saturday last, noticed a secession flag flying from the window of a tenement house, No. 205. In company with two officers of the 15th ward police, he ascended to the room and forced the proprietor of the objectionable rag to take it in. The fellow tore it in pieces rather than give it up, and said he only made it to amuse his children.

HOW SOUTHERN PEOPLE ARE DECEIVED.—A gentleman arrived in Northampton, Mass., last week from Mississippi. He was greatly astonished, on reaching the local State, to know that Congress was still in session at Washington, the prevailing opinion at the South being that the seat of Government had been removed to Chicago.

A young man named Bach is under arrest in Cleveland, Ohio, for breaking in his mother's skull with a chair, while he was intoxicated.

#### THIRTY SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

##### SENATE.

Mr. RICE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the extra public documents, in the possession of, or ordered by, the Senate, be equally distributed among the members of the present Senate.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate, 2,000 extra copies, each, of the act approved July 22, 1861, authorizing the employment of volunteers, &c., and the act approved July 26, 1861, in addition thereto; and of the act increasing the army, and the act for the better organization of the military establishment.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate resumed the consideration of joint resolution to legalize certain acts of the President.

Mr. PEARCE opposed the resolution, condemning the acts of the President principally, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the blockade of the Southern ports.

On motion, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate took up the tariff bill, and passed it; the vote resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Clark, Colamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Wilmot, Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Breckenridge, Bright, Browning, Carlile, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Trumbull—18.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that all prior orders be dispensed with, and the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill No. 33, to suppress insurrection and sedition, and for other purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed the bill to be the most important one that had been brought before the Senate this session. In explaining the bill, he said he was for standing by the Constitution of the United States, and for putting down this rebellion in a legal way. He would not yield to the Senator from Kentucky upon his views of that Constitution; he would not wink at its violation. He believed that instrument was intended by its framers to be perpetual; he believed it contained all the power necessary to suppress even this gigantic rebellion. The object of this bill is to confer the necessary power on the military authorities, in case of an insurrection or rebellion, to suppress the same, and to regulate, as far as practicable, by law, the exercise of these powers. The object of the bill is to provide for putting down rebellion in a constitutional and legal manner. Now, this present insurrection broke out during a recess of Congress, and the President was compelled to provide, as best he could, for the preservation of the Government before Congress should convene. It was the duty of the President, sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, to use all his constitutional powers to preserve the Constitution and the Government from traitors and rebels; and in doing this, he would admit to the Senators who had denounced the President for the acts which he has done, and who may have the full benefit of the admission, that the Executive has been compelled to do acts for which it may be difficult to find, in the strict letter of the law, the authority. He was willing to ratify all the past acts of the President; but now, as Congress is in session, he was willing to clothe the Executive with such power as is necessary for the suppression of this rebellion; and the object of the bill is to give the President such authority.

He thought there was sufficient warrant in the Constitution for the bill, and he would justify the President in the exercise of the authority which he has used, upon the great principle, as was said the other day by his colleague, of self-defense. Here was a rebellion aiming at the overthrow of the Government; a blow was about to be struck at the heart and life of the Republic, and unless warded off, it would have destroyed the Government; and, under such circumstances, he justified and sustained the Government in doing whatever was necessary to preserve it until Congress should assemble. By reference to the Constitution, it will be found that various powers are conferred upon Congress to use in cases of exigencies. Under these grants of power he claimed the authority of the bill now under consideration. By these powers he derived the authority of the bill in question, when authority is given to declare war, and when authority is given to call forth militia to enforce the laws of the Union, and to put down insurrection, and all the incidents necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, &c. He spoke at some length upon the bill, urging its passage.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the eighth section, which provides for a military commander, before whom suspected disloyal persons shall be brought, and an oath of allegiance administered to such persons; and upon their refusal to take the oath, to be detained as prisoners.

He said, in giving such great power to a military commander, it might tend to do great injury. Men disposed to aid in an effort to overthrow the Government, would pay no attention to the oath. He was free to say, if he should be so unfortunate as to be taken as a prisoner by those who are now attempting to overthrow the Government, and if he could preserve his life by taking an oath of allegiance to their Government, and if he believed it a duty to his family and his country to preserve his life, then he should not regard such an oath as a binding obligation upon him, either morally or legally. He contended that the President was justified in what he has done in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is the intention of this rebellion to overthrow our republican institutions, not to preserve any peculiar institution of their own. In regard to certain arrests made by this Government, he said many of the best citizens of Western Virginia were this day imprisoned in jail by the secessionists.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of tax bill and a joint resolution to adjourn on Friday.

The tax bill was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McDUGALL spoke at some length, contending all that the President had done was right.

Mr. COWAN was opposed to the bill. He thought there was no necessity to appoint a military commander.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, if the bill was postponed, he hoped it would be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said, if a discussion upon the bill was indulged in, he would show that the bill granted more power than had ever yet been exercised by the Executive.

Mr. KING contended that the bill was one of security to the Government, and hoped Congress would pass it.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 15, nays 27.

The bill was postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock.

A report from the committee of conference on Senate bill to provide for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries, and for other purposes, was received and discussed until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, the Senate adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution passed by the House a few days ago, calling upon him to furnish this House with the reasons why the police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned.

The President declines furnishing to the House such information, deeming it incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. OLIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of cadets equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, to be selected from the States on recommendation of members of Congress, as prescribed by law. When districts fail to send Representatives, the President shall fill all vacancies of such districts. All cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the military academy, shall swear to support the Constitution, and bear true allegiance to the national Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty, to any State whatever, and that they will obey all orders from their superior officers. Any cadet refusing to take the oath to be dismissed from the academy.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was opposed to the bill, as the proposed oath was one which ought not to be required of any free American citizen. It required him to renounce his allegiance that he bears by birth and adoption to his State. Besides, the bill increases the power of the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL desired to make an inquiry of the gentleman.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected. He was excluded from expressing his views. Let there be equal rights.

Mr. OLIN, resuming, said he did not suppose the bill would require discussion; the remark of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vallandigham] was in keeping with his course here. The bill did not require any man to renounce his allegiance to his State; it did not interfere with it in any way whatever. Such was the argument that this House was accustomed to hear from the gentleman; that there was no objection to the oath, because it applied only to traitors, and it would be well if the oath did not press too heavily upon the gentleman's own conscience.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rose to reply, but was called to order. He, however, called upon the Speaker to suppress such personal allusions, and he was denied the right to reply.

Mr. OLIN said the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table, which the House refused to do.

The question then returned on the previous question of the passage of the bill, when it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. SPAULDING offered a resolution, which passed, that this House and the Senate concurring adjourn *sine die* on Friday, the second of August.

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the temporary increase of midshipmen at the naval academy. He briefly explained the features of the bill, and the effect it would have. Passed.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., introduced an act authorizing an appropriation of twelve hundred thousand dollars for the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers of light draught and great speed.

Mr. RICE contended that the naval service was already too small to maintain an effective blockade, and the suppression of pirates. The Department was engaged in ascertaining what vessels belonging to the present parties were available for this purpose, and the Department has procured all which are suitable for the purpose. The steamers proposed are of light draught so as to penetrate small inlets, and to carry one or two guns.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would inquire of the gentleman whether they were to be commanded by the officers of the navy.

Mr. RICE said, of course they are.

Mr. BURNETT was opposed to the bill, as Congress had authorized the Department to purchase such vessels as may be necessary. He objected to bills passing this House at such rapid speed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said, if there was any outrage on humanity which he condemned more than another, it was piracy; and he would go with those who would go the furthest in protecting private property, and putting down this savage mode of warfare.

Mr. BURNETT replied, he was as much opposed to piracy as his colleague. The bill then passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., moved to take up Senate bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks to soldiers and volunteers in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that those so offending this law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined \$25, or thirty days imprisonment.

Mr. WASHBURN said persons noticing the condition of the city a few days ago, he did not think any member would object to the bill.

Mr. COVODE moved to amend the bill so as to include members of Congress and other employees of the Government. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURN asked if the gentleman will include one member and not all. The bill then passed.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a bill to define and punish unlawful communications with the enemy of the United States. Referred.

Mr. DAWES then called up the Oregon contested election case.

He offered a resolution declaring Mr. J. T. Shield entitled to his seat as a representative in this Congress from Oregon.

Mr. STEVENS offered, as a substitute, that neither Mr. Shield nor Mr. Thayer were elected members of this Congress, and that their seats be declared vacant. The vote was then taken on the substitute, when it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, when it was adopted. Mr. Shield was then sworn in as a member from Oregon.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to punish certain crimes against the United States. Referred.

Mr. POTTER, from the select committee appointed to ascertain the number of persons now employed in the several Departments who are known to entertain sentiments hostile to the Government, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance, made a report in part, stating they had paid due attention to the subject. They have no hesitation in saying that the action of the House in the appointment of the committee has been fully justified by the facts. Well-authenticated cases have been brought to their notice. Having found it impossible to complete their investigation, the committee ask leave to sit during the recess of Congress, with permission to take testimony. Agreed to. On motion, the House adjourned.

All the secession prisoners confined in Fort McHenry have been removed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott and Newton St. John, who eloped from New York, July 8th, were arrested in St. Louis on Saturday.

In future, no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language.

The Baltimore Exchange, a secession paper, says that the cavalry force in Gen. Beauregard's army must have numbered 7,000.

Chicago papers speak of the failure of S. B. Carter, the oldest dry goods merchant in that city. His liabilities are heavy.

If a clear head, a sound heart, and an open hand, constitute greatness, Rhode Island—small in size—may be considered just now the biggest state in the Union.

The Fourth was celebrated with great eclat in Marietta. \$2,500 was appropriated to defray the expenses. Musicians are paid \$25 per day in that quarter of the world.

The steamboat *Eagle's Wing*, bound to Providence, to go on an excursion, took fire in the bay, opposite Pawtucket, and was burned to the water's edge. The passengers were all saved. Loss, \$20,000, no insurance. She was owned in New Bedford.

Dr. Libnitz says that cutting the hair close to the head, a custom which is now in vogue, causes the sap which naturally invigorates the hair, to strike to the brain, thus giving that peculiarity of expression which is noticed in those whose heads have been filed.

A little daughter of Mr. Gorman, of Danvers, Mass., who had wandered away, was found alive and sleeping in a wheat field near home, after being exposed without food two nights and a day. On the first night, the rain fell in torrents.

A lady at Colebrook, Ct., while out strawberrying one day last week, was attacked by a black snake some eight feet in length. The hideous reptile coiled itself around one of her legs, and did considerable squirming, but no injury beyond a severe fright to the lady.

A merchant of New York, who has been shipping produce freely to England, was missing on Saturday, and it was supposed that he had taken sudden leave by one of the outgoing steamers, leaving behind him debts to the amount of about \$40,000 unprovided for.

On Saturday morning, there was a fire in an oil and candle store on Burling slip, New York, involving a loss of about \$20,000, which was covered by insurance. Jacob Blackwell, 76 years of age, who had an office on the second floor, was burned to death.

A young man named George F. Hotchkiss, a clerk in the New Haven post office, was arrested on Saturday by Mr. Holbrook, general agent of the Post Office Department, on the charge of robbing the post office. He confessed to having committed a large number of robberies within a few months past. On repairing to his lodgings, the agent discovered and took possession of quite a sum of money, acknowledged to be the proceeds of these robberies. The funds were in gold and good current bills of the New Haven banks, of large denominations.

ATTENTION COMPANY A. PUTNAM RIFLES.—All those who are willing to serve their country in this hour of danger, and are willing to form a company for the war, will meet at Armory Hall, between B street and Maryland avenue, to organize a company. By order, GEO. THURSTON, Capt. July 30—4f

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. FEED STAND, HORSE, FEED WAGON, Carriage, and Harness.—On Thursday, the 1st of August, we shall sell, at the Centre Market, at ten o'clock, A. M., one of the best Feed Stands in said market, it being a corner stand, fronting on Seventh street.

ALSO, An excellent Work Horse One Feed Wagon and Harness One two-seated Carriage, one Corn Sheller Feed Bins, Measures, and a large lot of Feed Bags. Terms cash, in specie. Also, Dwelling-house and store, No. 429 Seventh street, between G and H streets north, for rent. Inquire on the premises.

GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. July 31—1ds

#### NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30, 1861.

Information of undoubted reliability having been lodged with me that rabid dogs are running at large in this city, owners of dogs are hereby notified that they are required to muzzle them securely, thus rendering them harmless, for the space of sixty days from this date, subject to the penalties imposed by the sixth section of the act approved January 14, 1858, entitled "An act relating to dogs."

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city, which shall be for good and sufficient reasons, of which the Mayor shall be the judge, deemed and considered mad, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall, for a period to be defined by the Mayor, wear a good, substantial wire gauze muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent said dog from biting or snapping; and any animal of the dog kind going at large during the period defined by the Mayor without such muzzle, shall be killed and buried; and it shall be the duty of the police constables or such other persons as may be designated by the Mayor, to carry out the provisions of this act.

JAMES G. BERRET, Mayor. July 31—3ds

By Bontz & Griffith, Auctioneers. POSITIVE SALE OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS. On Thursday morning, August 1, at ten o'clock, we shall sell, at the residence of a gentleman declining housekeeping, Eighth street, between M and N streets, (the flag will designate the place,) all his furniture and housekeeping effects, comprising—

Malagasy spring-seat sofa and chairs. Walnut marble-top table. Walnut marble-top washstand. One superior walnut marble-top bureau. Two superior French plate gilt mirrors. Superior Brussels carpet. Gilt window shades. A variety of mantle ornaments. Handsome gilt frame pictures. Feather beds, bolsters, and pillows. One handsome carved walnut bedstead. Cane and wood chairs. Hair mattresses (one chamber set, complete). Cook stove and utensils, complete. A variety of crockery and tin ware, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate. Terms cash. July 31—1d

BONTZ & GRIFFITH, Auctioneers.

#### "Kentucky Light Cavalry."

A FEW more recruits wanted. Call at the old "Union Buildings," on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Horses, Uniforms, and Equipments furnished. By order of Colonel W. H. Young.

WM. J. GARY, Captain. HARRY MARTIN, 1st Lieut. July 31—3t

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT HARRISONVILLE.

Kansas City, July 27.—Colonel Webb, commanding the United States troops, arrived here this evening. From him we have accounts of a skirmish with 300 mounted rebels at Harrisonville, Mo., on the night of the 25th inst. The rebels were discovered posted on the hills surrounding the town, and were attacked by Captain Williams, with fifty men, killing six of the rebels and losing two of his own force. After the third round, the enemy fled precipitately, some of them throwing away their guns.

The following morning, the Union troops, under command of Major Van Horn, took possession of the town, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Court House. Having received orders to withdraw, they returned to this place, where a portion of them will be detailed as an escort to the Government trains for the Southwest. Several stores were said to have been ransacked by the United States forces, but Colonel Webb pronounces the statements without foundation.

It is stated that the enemy in the country around Harrisonville numbers from six hundred to one thousand.

#### A STEAMER FIRED UPON BY REBELS.

Independence, July 29.—The steamer White Cloud, conveying a party of United States troops to some point up the river, was fired into at Blue Mills Landing on Monday, and some of the troops killed and wounded. It is reported that these troops had destroyed all the ferry boats on their way up the river, and committed some depredations in the towns, which so incensed the people, that they congregated in one or two places as stated. The citizens of this and Clay counties knew nothing of the attack until they heard the cannonading, and saw the light of the burning buildings, which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

#### NO ATTACK ON NEWPORT NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, July 29.—The story of the Confederates having demanded the evacuation of Newport News, and given twenty-four hours notice of an intention to attack the place, proves to have been unfounded. The flag of truce was for another purpose. A lieutenant of the Naval Brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News. He reports a large force of secession troops near Newmarket Bridge. The Confederates were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the Fortress, and the regiment of mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

#### FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, July 28.—The 7th Indiana Regiment returned home last evening. This regiment did the hardest of the fighting at Rich Mountain. It will be reorganized and offer for the war. The 19th, 20th, and 21st regiments will leave for Washington this week. Ten new